WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1899.

Regent of Spain

Represent Spain

IN THE FINAL NEGOTIATIONS

Which Will be Transacted in Wash

ington-The Usual Formalities that

Attend the Signing of a Peace

Treaty Will be Followed - When

the Instrument Goes Into Effect

in the Philippines not Affected.

ent has signed the treaty of peace be

NEWS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17,-

peace treaty by the queen regent of

and the officials of the administration

Associated Press. The secretary was naturally gratified at the action, which

he had expected would follow the pro-

rouging of the cortes. The action makes

it possible to exchange the ratification

and thus complete the treaty within the

time set by the treaty itself as the max

imum. The protocol was signed Aug-

ust 13 hast, at the white house, by the

President and Ambassador Cambon

December 10 the treaty was signed as

Paris, by the commissioners. Febru-

ary 6 it was ratified by the United

States senate after a memorable strug

gle; February 10 the President gave is

his signature, and now to-day, sever

months and four days after the signing

of the protocol, the Spanish queen re

gent gave her formal assent and signa

Official news of the action at Madrid

was not conveyed to the state depart-

ment before the close of the depart-

ment before the close of the department

for the day. M. Cambon called at the

department about ten minutes to 4

Hay, called upon Assistant Secretary Hill. He told the latter that he be-

seems now probable that to the ambas-sador will be confided the honor of clos-ing up the task which he set about

seven months ago of bringing two great nations then at war, to a state of peace.

M. Cambon May Act.

Usually the rule is for a nation situ-

ated as is Spain, to send a special envoy

charged with the duty of exchanging

the ratifications. In this case, the wish of the United States government will be consulted, and there is little doubt in view of the kindly regard entertained for the ambassador by the Prestdent that he will elect to have M. Cambon

baat he will elect to have M. Cambon act for the last time as the representa-tive of the Spanish government and make the exchange. A good reuson also for accepting again the ambassador's offices in this last function would be the saving of time. It is presumed that

the Spanish government is desirous to

hasten the complete restoration of peace and this government is certainly equal-ly anxious, so that if time can be saved

by accepting the services of the am-bassador here instead of awaiting the

selection and coming of one from Ma-drid, that course is likely to be pursued.

lepartment and perhaps will solicit au

thority to resume direct negotiations

with the insurgents, looking to the re-

lease of the prisoners. The hope is en-tertained, however, that it may be un-

necessary to decline such a request, for

by that date the insurrection may have

been quelled. If the Spanish govern-ment should insist, however, some dis-

agrecable questions may be raised, in-

volving the formal recognition of the lnaurgents by Spain, in which case per-haps it might claim the right to deal directly with Aguinaido. Contrary to an expectation that seemed to have obtained in some quar-ters the signature of the treaty to-day does not invoive the immediate dis-

loes not involve the immediate dis-charge of all the volunteer soldiers.

When It Goes Into Effect.

It was stated positively at the state

department that legally the treaty

does not go into effect until the ratifi-

cations have been exchanged, and it will further be necessary for the Presi-dent to proclaim it before the people of

dent to proclaim it before the people of the United States, including the soldiers can know officially that the war is over In all other aspects, however, the state department will treat the war as

lieved the treaty had been signed.

Status of Spanish Prisoners.

tween Spain and the United States.

PRICE TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS.

FATEFUL FLAMES.

Awful Scenes Attending the Burning of the Windsor Hotel, New York

RESULTING IN THE LOSS OF MANY LIVES

And Fatal and Distressing Injuries to a Number of People. Spectacular Features of the Disaster-Flames Break out as St. Patrick's day Parade was Passing-Hotel Crowded With Spectators-People in Upper Stories Panie Stricken Leap to the Pavement to be Crushed to Death-Many Heroic Rescues Made-Narrow Escape of President McKinley's Niece.

The flames could not be checked and

in two hours from the time the fire

broke out the entire structure was in

ruins and the streets on three sides of

from fallen walls and chimneys, while

the interior of the ruins had no other

scalding steam, making it impossible for

any one to approach near enough to

search for the bodies of those who per

A Spectacular Fire.

The fire was the most spectacular tha

Fifth avenue was crowded with people

watching the St. Patrick's Day parade

hotel facing Fifth avenue was filled

could be desired and an unusually large

number of people were on the ctreets

on that account, a fact which interfered

not a little with the movements of the

policemen and firemen. As soon as the

flames were discovered shooting from

rick's Day procession which was near

minutes the parade was disbanded, for

from every direction and, as far as they

were able, drove the people from the

streets. One alarm after another was

turned in and the first of the fire en-

gines was not long in appearing upo

the scene. The engines caused a wild

tators as they rushed along the street

In addition to the regular guests of the

hotel, the windows were crowded by a

large number of spectators, residents of

this city, who had congregated there to

Were Panic-Stricken.

people in the lower floors of the hotel

those who had easy access to the street

and the bar, commenced to pour out of

the building in great numbers, but it

majority of the occupants of the hotel

were either panic stricken or unable to

make their way to the ground floor.

Windows were thrown up on every side

of the building and guests, mostly

women, in all stages of terror, made

their appearance and uttered frantic ap-

peals for assistance to the crowd below

As the flames gathered about them the

became more and more terror-stricken, and presently some of them stood upon the narrow window sills and beckoned to the spectators that they were about to leap. The men, collected upon the sidewalks ready to render any sessist.

and dropped to the streets.

In most instances the efforts to catch them and break their awful falls were

Heroic Rescues.

As soon as the firemen could get their

the sides of the building and entered at

every window where there was an un-

fortunate appealing for assistance, and

nessed by the throng in the streets. At

the corner of Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, directly across from the hotel is the home of Miss Helen Gould, and at her direction many of the injured were carried there and were treated by physicians and nurses whom she had sent for. In the meantime the chief of police had telephoned to every hospital in the city asking that assistance be sent.

nce be sent.

Ambulances forced their way through

the crowds as quickly as possible and the injured people who had made the frightful leaps from the hotel windows were placed in them and removed to the boostlead S.

hotel appeared at the windows of the sixth and seventh stories and even on the roof and leaped to the streets from those points. Very few of them escaped either instant death or injuries which resulted in their death a short time later.

In the meantime the entire building was being enveloped in flames which shot out from every window and formed a picture which struck terror to all those who were wittenssing it.

who wree witnessing it.

The Walls Fall.

Within forty or forty-five minutes af

ter the fire first broke out the walls o

the Fifth avenue side showed every in

dication of falling and presently, with an awful crash, they struck the asphal-

doorsteps and Iron fences in fron of the houses on the opposite side of the street from the hotel were wrecked by

three sides of the hotel.

spitals. Several occupants of the

many cases of heroic rescue were wit

caling ladders in position they climbed

in most cases broken limb

ance they could, and in the

very soon became apparent that a grea-

scramble among the paraders and spec

and fell into position for service.

witness the parade.

uld be imagined. When it broke out

the building were filled with debri

NEW YORK, March 17 .- Flames | Unknown man, hands and arms burn which originated from the igniting of a ace curtain burst forth from the second floor of the Windsor Hotel, at Fortyseventh street and Fifth avenue, shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, just as the St. Patrick's Day parade was passing the building, and in a few moments the streams of water being poured upon they had leaped up to the roof and enveloped the entire Fifth avenue and effect than to fill the air with clouds of Forty-seventh street fronts of the hotel. Ten minutes later the flames were roaring through the interior of the hotel and all escape by means of stairways There was the wildest scene of ex-

citement within and without the building. Hundreds of guests and employes were in the hotel when the fire broke out and for many of them escape with safety was impossible. Probably from ten to fifteen lives were lost within a with spectators. The day was all that half hour, and thirty or forty persons were injured in jumping from windows and in rushing through the roaring ways. Many who were injured died ater at nearby residences and at hospitals and others who made wild leaps o the stone sidewalk were so badly injured that they are still hovering be-

It may be twenty-four hours or more before the complete list of fatalities beomes known, and it will be longer than that before it can be ascertained defisitely how many charred bodies are in the mass of fallen masonry that marks

Dead and Infored.

DEAD-Leland, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Warren Leland, proprietor of the hetel; burned on body; died at Flower Leland, Helen, daughter of Warren

Leland; jumped from window, body

identified at East Fifty-first street sta-Paddock, Mrs. Amelia, Irvington, N.

f.; jumped from window, body at East fifty-first street station.

Kirk, Nancy Ann (Mrs. James S. Pierce, Mrs. M., Macon, Ga.; died at

9 East Forty-sixth street. Grandy, Miss Laselles, Elizabeth City, N. C.; body at East Fifty-first street

Gibson, Mrs. Addle, aged 25, shock; died at Murray Hill hotel. Goodman, Eleanor, aged 17, fractured

skull; died at Bellevue. Connolly, John, hotel employe, burns and internal injuries; died at Flower

ed from window; died at Miss Helen

Unknown woman; body at East Fifty-first street station.

INSURED-Roach, Kate, burns face, leg fratured. Noonan, Polly, hotel employe, burns

of the body. McNichols, Patrick, watchman, burns McGuire, James, truckman, left leg fractured; scalp wound.

McPhatter, Dr. Nell, ankle fractured. Flannigan, Kate, domestic; burns of

Mallon, Nicholas, Internal injuries; ser-

Henry, Mahitable, probably fatal

Waldo, Mrs. Frank R., burns of body, Bailey, Mrs. Catherine, 4634 Greenwood avenue, Chicago; burns of body;

Brewer, Miss Helen, thigh broken,bad burns of body. Von Speigel, Mrs., leg and rib frac-

Misck, Mrs. Catherine, burns of face and hands, suffering from shock. Wheeler, Mrs. G. P., shock and burns

Wheeler, Miss Dorothy, shock and Boyce, Mrs. William S., shock.

Skelton, Edward, watchman, burns probably fatal.

Duke, John, hotel employe; shoulder dislocated. Leland, Warren F., proprietor of the

hotel; head cut. Haskins, Mrs. Mary Kirk, Chicago, hysterical: Bellevue.

Price, Miss Alice, sister of forme overnor Price, of Georgia; shock, seriously injured; Bellevue. Thomas, Nellie, assistant housekeeper

Clifford, John, severe scalp wound.

Curran, Ellen, hotel employe, burns of Love, William F., cashler, burns, con-

an awful crash, they struck the asphalt covering of the street in front of the hotel and caused the hundreds of people who were standing there to scatter in every direction.

This fail weakened the walls on the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh street sides and they followed a moment later. When the walls fell, the bricks and mortar and twisted girders and corrugated iron filed the streets on the three sides of the hotel. James, Arthur, fireman, scalp wound.

Cathoun, Mrs. Caro H., shock. Simmons, Mrs. C. C., burns of body. Rosenthal, Mrs. Rosina, burns of

Unknown woman, aged 25, fractured skull, leg fractured; condition critical; ing fell. Firemen continued to play streams upon the flames and also upon all the adjoining buildings including Miss Gould's residence, which seemed in imminent danger of catching fire, but the flames were brought under control before they could reach any of them.

Many Thrilling Scenes.

There were many thrilling scenes the hotel during the early stages of the fire. A hall boy discovered the flames while he was passing along the fourth floor, immediately over the rooms occupied by Prsident McKinley's brother. Abner McKinley and his family. The boy pulled a chain attached to the fire alarm but the chain broke and then he cried out an alarm of fire and ran to the floor below. The blaze was then licking up everything on the Fifth avenue end of the building and the lad, when he got to the floor above the main hall, ran into the American dining room and gave the alarm to the guests there. Only a few persons were in the dining room at the time, and hey escaped. When the boy reached the main floor Warren F. Leland, the proprietor of the hotel, was at the rear of the long hall and the boy shouted to him that the building was on fire. On Mr. Leland's instructions the clerks tried to save all the books and papers, and the boy then rushed down the basement stairway

instructions the clerks tried to save all the books and papers, and the boy then rushed down the basement stairway and alarmed the women who were at work in the laundry. It is believed that all of them escaped.

One of the most daring rescues effected by the firemen occurred on the fifth floor on the Fifth avenue front. An elderly woman was seen at a window and two firemen succeeded in reaching the window inmediately beneath. One of them climbed to the coping of the window on which he was standing and then swung the woman clear of the which he was standing and then swung the woman clear of the window and landed her safely in the arms of his companion, who with the assistance of several otherfiremen pass-ed her down to the street.

The First Horror. The first horror occurred just fifteen minutes after the fire broke out. A handsome woman appeared at the window of a room on the fourth floor. She held out her arms to the crowd below. held out her arms to the crowd below. Then she raised her hands as if in supplication and in a moment climbed to the window and leaped. She turned about like a top and struck the iron ralling in front of the hotel. Her body seemed to be impaled, there, but it fell off and into the area way. She was dead. The woman was identified as Mrs. Amelia Paddock, of Irvington, N. Y.

fire-at a time when the building was a seething caldron of flames-was the heroic rescue of several women from the upper stories. One had been carried down from the fifth story. Mrs. A. H. Fuller, of Pittsburgh, then appeared with her maid at the window of the fourth story. fourth story. It seemed an age before the ladder was lowered. Firemen ran up and with great difficulty brought down Mrs. Fuller and her mald. Just as she was gotten out of the window, a midjust north of that at which the ladder became panic-strucken and step and ladder man seeing the desperation of the woman, selzed a scaling lattice and went up story after story through the blinding smoke. He climbed to the coping just as the woman reappeared. Seizing her by the waist and holding her tightly to the wait of the building he slowly on the coping and passed the fainting woman to another fireman who had braced himself to receive her. There was Greacful suspense as the fireman drew the woman toward him and finally had her safely on the hadder.

and finally had her safely on the hidder. A tremendous cheer went up from the crowd below.

Fireman John Hanna, of the fire Zephar Mills, rushed through the smoke to the top floor and found Night Watchman MacNichol half asphyxiated. Hanna lowered him by means of wire to the fire escape, two stories below and let himself down the same way. His cands were badly cut by the wire. Then Hanna assisted the old man down the fire escape.

Then Hanna assisted the old man down the fire escape.

Fireman William Kennedy, of engine company No. 25, rescued a Mrs. Brann from the fourth floor of the hotel by means of a scaling ladder. His rescue was cheered by the immense crowd.

A crippled woman was found lying on the floor of a room on the fourth floor, tanable to move, and was carried in safety to the street.

Assemblyman John H. Maher, Sheriff Dunn and Police Commissioners Hess, Sexton and Abell all assisted in taking persons from the hotel.

Heroic Acts.

Heroic Acts. Captain Emil H. Hale, of Company L, Forty-seventh United States volunteers rushed up to the fourth floor and rescued an old crippled man, who was partly asphyxiated by the smoke and burned about the h

Policeman Like Miley rescued three women from the fourth floor and was budly burned about the hands and face and his uniform was nearly burned from his back from his back.

All of these rescues and many others occurred within a period of a few minutes. Meanwhile terrifying scenes were being enacted by frenzied men and women on almost every floor of the great building. How many persons are burled in the ruins is not known, but at least three or four persons were seen to jump, whose bodies have not been recovered. A young man, apparently an employe, jumped from the roof of the Forty-sixth street side of the hotel. Another unknown man jumped on the All of these rescues and many other other unknown man jumped or Fifth avenue side and two more

een to jump from the rear.
Shortly after that two women jumped It is known that two of th are dead. Eye witnesses say that the window and fall a moment later her self just before the collapse of one of the walls. As yet no trace of thes bodies have been found.

Miss McKinley's Narrow Escape. Abner McKinley, brother of President

Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, had four rooms on the ground floor of the hotel. Mrs. McKinley, and her daughter, Mabel McKinley, occulped the rooms with Abner McKinley, occulped the rooms with Abner McKinley, deculped the rooms with Abner McKinley, occulped the rooms with Abner McKinley, occulped the rooms with Abner McKinley, occulped the rooms with Abner McKinley, and was dressing for it when the alarm of fire was given. She was in her dressing gown at the time. She saw the smoke and becoming frightened, opened the window and was assisted out by some unknown man. She walked to the Hotel Buckingham, where she telephoned to her father, Abner McKinley, at his office at 30 Broad street.

Mrs. McKinley and her daughter, Helen McKinley, were entertaining Mrs. John Sherwood, the author. All of them got out assisted by two men, but they do now know how. The women became separated. Mrs. McKinley went to the residence of Rev. Dr. Morgan, at No. 3 East Forty-fifth street, and Miss Helen McKinley to the residence of the banker, Richard T. Wilson, at No. 31 Fifth avenue. Finally all went to the Manhattan hotel, where there was a Joyful reunion of the family. They lost everything except the clothes they were. They lost everything excep

family. They lost everything except the clothes they wore. The loss on the contents of the build-ing is almost complete. The salvage

men managed to save \$20,000 worth of paintings on the first floor of the hotel, but very little else was carried out. Many of the guests who lived at the Windsor lost valuable jewelry and PEACE PROCLAIMED windsor lost valuable jewelry and brica-brac and furnishings, among them being F. F. Flower, a nephew of ex-Governor Flower, who, among other things, lost a package of jewelry val-ued at \$5,000. By the Signature of the Oucer

GOVERNOR CANDLER

Expresses Himself in Vigorous Language in Regard to the Palmetto, Georgia, Shooting.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17 .- Governo landler is very bitter in his denunciation of the Palmetto affair. He attributes the trouble to the fact that negro ing through the country, and the sight negro a spirit of boldness.

The Palmetto lynching was as deplorable as it was bloody and cowardly," said the governor.

plorable as it was bloody and cowardly," said the governor.

"It is true the town was burned in the
night time, endangering the lives of all
lis women and children. It is true that
I had offered heavy rewards for the apprehension of the incendiaries and that
these negroes had been arrested and
some of them had confessed their guitand implicated the others in the crime.
But it was cowardly and barbarous to
slaughter them as this mob did, for
they had been arrested and were in the
frands of officers of the law, awaiting a
commisting trial. The law was adequaete for their punishment, and there
was no doubt of their speedy trial and
punishment, if convicted.

"Until recently there was no ruce friction in the state. The Georgia negro is
not naturally victous nor predisposed
to the commission of atroclous crimes.
This was demonstrated during a hundred years of slavery. The Georgia
white man is not his enemy as he has
hed abundant reason to know since he
became a free citizen. Such outrages
as this never, or seldom, occurred in this
state until regiments of insolent, drunken negro solders, the seum of the
dives of the citize north and south, were
quartered here and there in the south.

"A mob of negro soldlers ran rlot in
Tampa and outraged women in broad
daylight. Another gang of drunken
vagabonds, in Macco, defied and tried
to fire on the police. For months another regiment of these lawless vagabonds, wearing the uniform of the United States soldlera, terrorized Chickumanga and the town of Lytle, in north
Georgia, to say nothing of the Griffin
episode and other similar occurrences.
They had to be escorted through every
southern city through which they
passed after they were discharged, by a
bactation of police, to prevent their
looting the stores and cerrorizing the
people.

"The Leesburg outruge, the Palmetto

The Lecsourg outrues, the Painetto burning and many other similar crimes committed in Georgia by negroes during the last few months are due to the baleful influence and example of these lawless rowdies, who disgraced the uniforms they were. This is the primary cause of all these troubles. Still this does not justify the bloody and barbarous retaliation of Leesburg, and Falmetto.

WEST VIRGINIA BEATS.

Out of the Hands of Pittsburgh Opcrators.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 17 .- War or trade between the West Virginia and Pittsburgh coal operators has opened and West Virginia must be credited with "first blood," Early to-day, Frank Osborne, senior member of the firm of Osborne, Saeger & Company, ouilding, received a long distance teleof the firm in Cleveland stating that 45,-000 tons of choice lake business for ooo tons of choice lake business for northwest ports, part of it gas contracts, had gone to West Virginia operators, after a flerce competition, and at a price which simply staggered the Pittsburgh operators who were after it. It is business, too, which Pittsburgh has always handled up to date. Beside Osborne, Saeger & Co., other enterprising Pittsburgh firms, including the Somers Fuel Company, Cuddy, Mulen & Company, Morgan, Moore & Bayne and the Walsh-Upstill interests, bid for the business, but announced the Somers Fuel Company, Cuddy, Mul-len & Company, Morgan, Moore & Bayne and the Whish-Upstill interests, bid for the business, but announced themselves out of the race when the West Virginia operators, with their low mining and freight rates, named unapreachable minimum figures. It is said that several other immense contracts which have always been held by Pitts-burgh firms are threatened from this

PRINCESS KAIULANI'S DEATH.

The Heir Apparent of the Hawalian Crown Died on the 6th Inst-Royal

Honors Paid the Dead. HONOLULU, March 10, Via SAN PRANCISCO, March 17.—Princess Kaldani died March 6, of inflammatory heumatism, contracted several weeks go while on a visit to the island of Hawaii. She was the daughter of Priness Miriam Likelike, a member of the Hawaiian royal family, and A. S. Clegiorn, nn Englishman

Kaiulani was born in 1875. In 1891 she as proclaimed heir apparent by Lilloùkalani, who was on the throne of Ha-

The funeral of the dead princess will secur on Sunday, March 12, from the lirection of the government. The cere-nonies will be on a scale befitting the rank of the young princess.

Bishop Willis, of the church of England, will conduct the funeral services.

BOLD ATTEMPT

Of a Steubenville Criminal to Escape

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, Ohlo, March 17. Joseph alias "Butch" Williams, in jail awaiting trial for stealing brass, made a nervy attempt to break fail this af-

He was let out of the corridor to wash He was let out of the corridor to wash clothes at the bath tub. He climbed to the top of the cages, and digging through the two-foot partition wall got into the female corridor, where he used a board from a wooden door he broke up to pry the window bars open.

He was discovered getting out by Deputy Sheriff Porter, who covered him with a revolver. In getting back Williams fell, injuring his shoulder,

THE CLIMAX

In the Manila Campaign May Occur Advices Received From General

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Advice ave been received from Manila which TO THE PARIS CONVENTION. indicate that the climax may occur at any hour. The officials here are very well pleased with the condition of affairs but will not at present discuss the de-The French Ambassador Will tails of the dispatches. The indications are that hostilities may end within a very short time. President McKinley

GREAT GRATIFICATION

has been advised.

At Washington Over the News From Otis of the Expected Collapse of Philippine Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17 .-There was much reticence shown at the war department to-day to discuss a ca-The Status of the Spanish Prisoners ble dispatch from General Otis, which was regarded as most important by those who read it as indicating that ostilities might cease very suddenly in the Philippines and a collapse of the insurrection occur at any time.

The reasons for the belief of General The signed treaty of peace will be for-Otis that a climax might come at any warded to the French ambassador a hour was not stated, but his assumption Washington, M. Jules Cambon, for ex was based on the favorable reports he change with the one signed by Presi had received from various sources that dent McKinley. No decree on the sub the Filipinos were tired of the war and fect will be published in the official Of the Signing of the Treaty-Ambas sador Cambon May Act for Spain

the Filipinos were thed of the war and Aguinaldo's leadership. It is believed at the war department that the method in which the Americans have conducted the fighting has fone much to convince the Filipinos of the uselessness of trying to drive out the United States forces. The fighting has been of a different character from that to which they were accustomed when the Spanlards were in possession of Manila.

General Otis' cable has caused a great deal of gratification. It was sent to the President at Thomasville, Ga. The preparations that have been under way to send further troops and supplies to the Philippines have not been curtailed, however. The light batteries which General Otis requested in the cable of last night, will be sent, as they may be useful in future operations and in case of disturbances in distant parts of the island.

A GENERAL REVIEW

Present a Very Pleasant Prospect. Character of the Natives Treach-

ng general review of the Philippine sitnation is from a correspondent of the ssociated Press at Manila and has evilently not been subjected to censorship:

situation is the inability of the Americans and residents to estimate the numbers, resources and plans of the Filipinos, Prominent generals think hat two or three disastrous battles will break their spirit and make them lish and other residents are of the opinalos is the only guarantee of peace, that give battle, but that they will dodge are strongly entrenched and that if they are defeated they will resume bushwhacking as long as any of them

United States Consul Williams says the war. The rebels shift about so much that it is impossible to estimate their numbers.'

The correspondent questioned several and the replies ranged from 20,000 to their weapons.

Through and beyond the American

it and it affords fine hiding places The residents say the Tagalos are un-animously rebels and they predict the Americans will be resisted at Mindoro and Mindanno and that they will be obliged to subdue them.

Faithlessness of Natives. The extent of the support which the

As to Spanish Prisoners. other Luzon tribes are giving Aguinal-The signing of the treaty cannot in any do is a mystery. It is known that sevmanner affect the status of the Spanish eral regiments were under arms before the outbreak, but the majority of them prisoners in the hands of Aguinaldo, fo the United States government is doing Still it is apprehended that the Spanish government being able to address itself directly to the United States govern ment so soon as the ratifications exchanged, will not neglect to press th matter upon the attention of the state

erai regiments were under arms before the outbreak, but the majority of them are supposed to be jealous of the Tagalos, who are reported to be treating the other tribes in the fashion of the Spandards, dominating the Island and holding all the officers.

Reports from the rebels are to the effect that the recent tactics of the Americans in retiring to their established lines after pursuing makes the rebels think they are winning victories.

The Oriental character is so deceptive that the residents of Manila are ignorant as to whether their own servants sympathize with the vebels or not. It is known that a rebel organization exists in the city and the evidence is growing that there was a widespread plot to assasshate the Americans, the signal being the commencement of hostilities. The servants were instructed to kill their employers, but they were terrorized by the vengennee dealt out to offenders and they weakened. Every Tagalo would have cut his employers throat if he dared, at least this is a current saying.

Aguinaldo's Support.

The faithlessness of the natives is il-lustrated by the action of the commissloners who came here to offer the ollegiance of the Island of Negros. It is now known that they were in friendly communication with Aguinaldo while

The rebels have been re-supplied with

State department will treat the war as at an end. It is believed here that the mar sat an end. It is believed here that the mar spanish mainster will come prepared, immediately after making the exchange of ratifications, to institute negotiations for a treaty of trade, commerce and amity, the old treaty having been mullified by the outbreak of war and there being nothing in the way of a formal convention to protect trade between the United States and Spain. Also one of the first duties of the officials in the war department who are charged with the administration of the customs affairs of the insular pospecssions of the United States to at the customs affairs of the insular pospecsions of the United States to at ford Spanish commerce with the Philippines and West Indies favored treatment.

Nearly every house here displays a foreign flag for protection, whether it is foreign flag for protection, which is cruited to tor not. All flags except the Spanish flag are seen. From the entitled to it or not. All flags except the Spanish flag are seen. From the entitled to it or not. All flags except the Spanish flag are seen. From the fection and the active working in the fields plant white flags on bamboo as a protective flag white flags on bamboo as a protective flag white flags on bamboo of shirts. The entities to grant white flags on bamboo of a flag are seen. From the entitled to gran

plain their business. The shutters are all closed for fear of shootings occur-ring in the streets and the theatres, res-laurants and stores are all closed. The Spanish Sneer.

Uniformed Spanish officers in the pubse places smeeringly say: "It would be different if we were in control." As nn instance of the tension prevailing, it is stated that when the sunset sun was fired on Sunday, a whole regiment encamped at the Cuneta jumped for its arms as if at a word of command. About three hundred new saloons bay

About three hundred new saloons have been opened aere since the American occupation, with the result that many drunken sodders are to be seen in the streets. The officers, however, sny the conduct of the soldders is better than those of other nations under similar circumstances. The chief topic of conversation at present is the delay in assigning Major General Lawton to a command. Everybody expected that he was to take command of the troops, and he is eager to get to work, but he and his staff and ten-year-old son have been exposed to the hottest fire.

firms are supplying the rebels with arms. The Japanese papers are urging

A SERIOUS CONFLICT

Alleged to Have Taken Place Be tween Canadian and American Alaskan Gold Field-The Clash was Expected.

NEW YORK, March 17 .- A' special from Vancouver, B. C., says: Carl Slummerfelt, a German, who was a passenger on board the steamer Lees,

which has arrived here from the Lynn Canal, brought the news that a battle had been fought between American and Canadian miners, a few miles off the Dalton traff. Four men are reported to have been killed outright and a wounded.

When the alien mining law of British Columbia was enforced a few months ago, the American miners left Affin, the new Canadian gold district, and struck north. They found a short distance off the Dalton trail, on the Porcupine river, a district rich in placer gold. It was generally conceded that the new placers were in American territory and the miners vowed that no Canadian should stake a claim. Sond Canadian mounted policemen, however, did stake claims in the American territory, and justified their act by moving the Canadian flag from Mount Pleasant on the trail, so as to make the line take in a rich part of the district.

of the district.

They were followed by at least forty Canadian miners, who all focated good claims. A fortnight ago about one hundred American miners sheld a meeting and decided to send notices to all Canadians to leave the country within the days.

Canadians to leave the country wants
five days.

The notices were sent out, but no
heed was paid to them, Slummerfelt,
who left the Porcupine river district
two weeks ago, says: "Early on the
morning of the sixth day the American
numers met and proceeded to file Canathan camp.

miners met and proceeded to the Canaifian camp.

"I don't believe they intended bloodshed, although they were fully armed.
Before they could even state the object
of their visit some one, I don't know
from which party fired a shot, and then
everyone seemed to be shooting. Several
rounds were fired, and four men, I was
told, were killed outright—an American
and three Canadians.

"The battle was very brief and resulted in the Canadians, about fifty in
number, figing across the border. The
Americans then retired to their own
camp. I was informed that the following Americans were leaders in the battle, but cannot say for certain:
C. G. Lewis and Chanies Leitch, of
Los Angeles: W. S. Hawes, Minnesota;
A. McConaghy, Chicago, and E. Will
Borough, of Denver.

"I did not ascertain the names of the
killed. From my location about fifteen
miles north of the Porcupine river, I
heard that a squad of Canadian rorthwest mounted police had left Lake Tagish for the Porcupine, the news of the
fight having reached them. The Americans are determined, and I fear there
will be another conflict.

"There is no doubt in my mind that

tory."

Slummerfelt's story is unconfirmed, America and 3,000 tons bridge material but renorts received here about two for Burmah. but reports received here weeks ago from the district clash if the Canadians did not leave th

WAS OUT OF WORK And Stole a Pick to Work With-A Burglar's Story.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., March 17 -Charles Thompson, allas King, was arrested in this place last night by Constable Stotlemeyar, of Winchester Va., on a warrant sworn out before Justice Howell by C. W. Hollis, a policeman, charging Thompson with burglar izing the hardware store of M. L. Capner, of Winchester, on Tuesday night

per, or Winchester, on Tuesday night. Thompson says he is a resident of Martinsburg, W. Va., and that he entered the store and stole a pick to work with. He has been out of work for some time, and came to this place. The officers learned of his whereabouts, and the arrest followed. Thompson refused to return to Winchester, and was committed to jail by Justice Howell to await a requisition. Supreme Court Affairs.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 17 .- In

the supreme court court to-day the mandamus cases of John T. Johnston public binder and stationer, and A. G. Miller, public printer, against the state board of agriculture, were argued and submitted. The court will render its opinion some time during the present term. A big batch of opinions will be handed down to-morrow.

A Self Opening Can. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 17 .- A concern which will manufacture at El- exports are also a little larger than last kins, a self-opening can, covered by patents held by the company, received a charter to-day from the secretary of state. The incorporators are Philip E. Muth, of Martinsburg; Charles F. Trotter, of Aurora; Binine W. Taylor, of Elkins; Louis E. Witkowsh, of Washington, D. C., and Charles A. Kram, of Milton, Pa.

Instantly Killed.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., March 17 .bound freight at the Baltimore & Ohio

TREND OF TRADE.

This Year Cannot be Compared With any Other.

THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Yet Known

WITHOUT NEW YORK CLEARINGS

Upon - Exports of Manufactures and Merchandise Continue in Favor of the United States-Swiftly Rising Quotations in Iron and its Products. The Wheat and Corn Market - The Outgo of Grains Continues Large.

NEW YORK, March 17 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow: In business this year cannot be com-

pared with any other. It can be said that payments through the principal clearing houses for the past week have been 57.4 per cent greater than in '92 and 45.9 per cent greater than 1898, but that exaggerates the gain in some branches of business, while in others it falls far short of the gain. Thus the February exports of manufactured products have about doubled since 1892. Omitting New York clearings, where speculation in stocks is most active, clearing houses for the same week show 27.1 per cent over last year. But without regard to such details all realize that the volume of business in all

branches is the greatest ever known. What Prosperity Rests Upon.

The national prosperity rests on more solid foundations. The exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and oi in February showed a decrease of \$6,factured, were \$36,436,943 in value sufficiently large to cover sixty per cent of the entire imports. The merchandisc exports exceeds imports for the month \$83,624,117, the gold supply increasing, and there appears no occasion for mone tary disturbance. The treasury recorded its first payment of the \$59,000,000 Central Pacific railroad, having previously received \$59,000,000 for the Union Pacific and over \$6,000,000 for the Kan-

Iron and Steel Industry.

Swiftly rising quotations for iron and not kept in mind that more than ninetenths of the Iron manufacturing capacity is engaged, and will be until July or later, in the execution of orders taken months ago at low prices. If a million tons of products go out this nonth, 960,000 at such prices as \$19 to \$20 for steel rails, at which the entire output on the Illinois Steel Company for this year was sold some time ago, it the iron business that less than 100,000 ons are going out at such prices as \$26 to \$28 per ton for steel rails made here for small lots this week. Belated buyers now have to pay fancy prices to get orders accepted at all. Withal or postponement of business because of high prices begins to be a significant feature. and much foreign business is evidently lost, though there are small sales for export, 3,500 tons of pipe for South

The Connellsville coke works, with an output of 167,240 tons weekly and many, operating Sundays to catch up with orders, have advanced prices only 15c.

Wool and Cotton.

Wool-sales at the three chief markets have been only 4,305,600 pounds,of which 2,761,900 were domestic, against 5,078,200 n the same week of 1892, of which 3,-507,200 were domestic; but prices are oft, and some dealers are said to have vielded as much as two to three cents per pound clean, because nobody can ruess what effect the new combinations may have. Prices are largely nominal and yet there is a somewhat better demand for goods. Nor has the strong lemand for cotton goods been helped by the weaker market for cotton, which has fallen to 6.37 cents in spite of a volume of reports about the bad condition of the late picked product. The price of goods has been strongly advanced, and is held, but yet depends on the price of cotton.

Wheat and Corn.

The market which has lost most is hat which has least statistical reason to lose, because no estimate of wheat n farmers hands March 1 would provide more than about last year's exports and domestic demand to July 1. The actual exports, flour included, from oth coasts during the past two weeks, have been 7,956,938 bushels against 7,-367,892 last year. But such exports imply a foreign demand which is not unlikely to exceed last year's, and the corn year. The western receipts for the week have been 3.359,000 bushels against

Failures for the week have been 189 in the United States against 208 last year and 30 in Canada against 27 last

year. Weather Forecast for To-day. West Virginia—Rain and colder Saturday deht; southerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohlo-tain and colder Saturday night; brisk cast o south winds.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: